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comprehensive. The book is very satisfying in its method of treatment and in its style of composition. If there is any weariness in the study, it is because of the repetition of disagreeable subjects and the monotony of their treatment by the several authors.

No exhaustive attempt has been made by the reviewer to verify the text of the quotations, which are very numerous, possibly too numerous. In view of the large number of authors quoted and their many editors, we are not surprised at inconsistencies in spelling, such as found in the Bibliography: Genadius, De Viris *Illustribus*. In Hieronymi De Viris *Inlustribus* Liber. A great many questions of orthography and diction are suggested by the quotations, consideration of which would probably have carried Professor Weston too far afield. We cannot, however, help longing for more such paragraphs as those on "queer combinations" (39), the detailed comparison of passages from Paulinus and Prudentius (68, note 12), for "further discussion of similarities in thought or phrase" in Juvenal and Claudian (118, note 23), and for other comparisons similar to those suggested at 122, note 4, 125, note 1, 128, 131, note 3. Professor Weston has probably found the field so attractive that he will give us these more detailed studies. We hope so.

UNIVERSITY OF TEXAS,
Austin, Texas.

D. A. PENICK.

ROMAN BANQUET AT HUNTER COLLEGE

The Roman banquet, held at Hunter College, Saturday, February 5, was planned and carried out by the class in Roman Life. For couches we used benches with backs. The backs were turned toward the table, and the couches were built up with cushions to make a slanting surface and then covered with couch covers and more pillows. This slanting *torus* was a little short for comfort; so we pushed some low packing boxes partly under the couches for the diners to rest their feet on. Scenery made some years before for another occasion, representing a Roman interior, was used.

While we had some appropriate entertainment provided, such as recitations and dances, the diners indulged in private conversation between the courses. All the students entered into the performance with a great deal of zest, and the slaves were just as much pleased with their part of the spectacle as the diners. The cooks declared that they had the most fun of all, especially in the planning of the bill of fare. Diners, slaves and dancers were dressed appropriately.

It was very gratifying to note how earnestly the students informed themselves as to the correct way to do everything, and how gravely they considered the permissible substitutes for classical foods. This preliminary study extended over several weeks, the performance itself lasted about two hours, and about three hours more were required for clearing up.

The performance began with the entrance of the host and the diners, received by the slaves with the request to put their right feet first, for good luck. After the diners were seated, the *tricliniarcha* handed to the host the bill of fare on a long roll of parchment paper, and the dinner began. The bills of fare, typed in black and red, were tied up in rolls and handed to the guests as they departed, as *apophoreta*.

For the dinner proper, we provided the nearest substitute for the ancient dishes. For the *ova et lactuca* of the bill of fare, we used devilled eggs, and for *piper*, Italian peppers. These and many of the other dishes were prepared from bottled or canned foods purchased from importers of Italian groceries. For *mulsum* we had a mixture of pineapple juice and lemon juice.

For the *cena* the bread was specially ordered from an Italian baker; the ham was the ordinary boiled ham. The fowl was supposed to be guinea fowl; it was in fact turkey which had been cooked at home by one of the students. For wine we used sweet cider.

The *mola salsa* was offered by the slaves while the prayers were supposed to be said, and the *secundae mensae* began with an Italian honey and almond cake. The candy was imported from Turin, the honey cake was made by the cooks. For the anointing we compromised on very mild toilet water sprayed toward the diners¹.

HUNTER COLLEGE.

HELEN H. TANZER.

CLASSICAL READING LEAGUE OF NEW YORK

The Classical Association of New York State, at its annual meeting in Rochester, in November last, voted to establish a Reading League. The main object is to encourage among teachers of the Classics systematic habits of study outside the subjects required by the Syllabus. In the list of authors and subjects of study are portions of authors usually read in College, but selections are offered from the more familiar works likely to be helpful to all teachers in Secondary Schools. The League is to be supported by six Colleges and Universities during its experimental stage: Union, Rochester, College of the City of New York, Hobart, Hamilton, and Syracuse. During 1916-1917 the direction of the reading will be under the care of the following Committee: Dr. George Dwight Kellogg, Union College, Chairman, Mr. S. Dwight Arms, State Educational Department, Albany, Miss Charlotte A. Calkins, of Newark, N. Y., and Mr. Francis R. Parker, of Elmira. The returns from the teachers have only just begun to come in. The first group of applications shows the selection of about 90 courses, 80 in Latin and 10 in Greek.

Those who complete a course of reading will have their names printed in the Journal, the official organ of the New York State Teachers' Association, but the real reward will be the fruits of the reading and study.

For further information application may be made to the undersigned.

UNION COLLEGE,
Schenectady, New York.

GEORGE DWIGHT KELLOGG.

ORIENTAL CLUB OF PHILADELPHIA

The last meeting of the Oriental Club for the current academic year was held on Thursday, April 13, at the Franklin Inn Club. The main communication of the evening was presented by Professor W. W. Hyde, of the University of Pennsylvania, on Trial of Lifeless Things and Animals in Greek Law. He first discussed the Buphonia or 'ox-murder' which took place at the annual Diipolia at Athens, when the ax used by the priest in the slaying was ceremonially tried for murder,

¹There is no room to print here the bill of fare. Miss Tanzer will be glad to answer inquiries about this, as about the photographs taken of the dinner.
C. K.

and a sacrificial meal was eaten in common; he reached the conclusion that this ritual rested on some form of totemism, in which the early community dwelling in and around the Acropolis believed that it was mystically maintained by eating an ox as a sacrament in which ox, god and worshipers were akin. The main portion of the paper was a discussion of the curious murder process held all through antiquity at the Prytaneum, where unknown murderers, inanimate things and animals were legally tried and condemned. In all these, said Professor Hyde, the moral equilibrium had been disturbed and pollution had settled upon the community; the responsible person or thing had to be brought to justice before the pollution could be removed. Trials of this sort were therefore entirely distinct in origin from those of the Buphonia, despite the fact that Pausanias makes the latter the origin of the Prytaneum trials.

Seventeen members and one guest were present. Dr. Morris Jastrow, Jr., of the Department of Semitics of the University of Pennsylvania, was elected President for the coming year, and Professor Roland G. Kent, of the Department of Indo-European Philology of the same institution, was reelected Secretary and Treasurer.

ROLAND G. KENT, *Secretary*.

THE CLASSICAL CLUB OF PHILADELPHIA

The 126th meeting of The Classical Club of Philadelphia was held on April 28, with fifty-two members and guests present.

Professor Dana C. Munro, of Princeton University, read a most interesting paper on Advertising in the Middle Ages. Dismissing with brief notice the advertising of wares, which was accomplished by public criers and by sign boards, Professor Munro discussed "the advertising of opportunity". A leading method for such advertising was by attractively written circulars publicly read in Churches. The conclusion was reached that the Middle Ages were a period of great business opportunities and of considerable mobility of population. Interesting examples of these circulars were read. Of these some set forth the material advantage of taking the Cross in the crusades; others were specimens of really skillful real estate promotion seeking to enhance the value both of ecclesiastical and secular land holdings.

B. W. MITCHELL, *Secretary*.

ROMAN BANQUET AT MILWAUKEE-DOWNER SEMINARY

In March last, a Roman banquet was given, at Milwaukee-Downer Seminary, by the lower classes to the Fourth Year Students. The younger girls sent invitations in Latin, prepared a Latin menu, and acted as slaves to serve and entertain the guests. While the younger students had assistance, the Fourth Year students had, by themselves, to translate their invitations and their menu cards, and to send, in Latin, written acceptance of the invitation. Every one was in costume.

After the *mensae secundae*, *silentia facta tectis*, while prayer was made to Jupiter, "*hospitibus nauta dare iura locuntur*". Use was made of one other

line of Dido's prayer, and of two lines which the Fourth Year students had constructed.

The entertainment consisted of classic dancing, the singing of two Odes of Horace, and the presentation of the clever little play, *Pyramus and Thisbe* (to be found in *Decem Fabulae*, Oxford University Press). An entertainment which allows every student in the department to have some part is a most helpful and satisfactory piece of work. When students are encouraged to pour over the Dictionary of Antiquities and Johnston's *Private Life of the Romans*, they learn a good deal which makes Greek and Roman life real to them. It is for the teacher a very paying investment of time and effort.

MILWAUKEE-DOWNER SEMINARY,
Milwaukee, Wisconsin.

SARAH L. FERRIS.

THE WASHINGTON CLASSICAL CLUB

The Washington Classical Club met at Fairmount Seminary on Saturday, April 8. Professor Kirby Flower Smith, of The Johns Hopkins University, addressed the Club on Martial, the Epigrammatist. With delightful humor, and rare sympathy and understanding, he brought Martial and his Epigrams before the audience. He sketched Martial's life, met convincingly the charges commonly brought against him, pictured him as a gay, improvident Bohemian, dependent upon patrons, to be sure, but giving them full value for their favors, a man of great personal attraction, who formed real friendships with his fellows, and was devoted to little children. The main-spring of his life was "candor," frankness, sincerity. He saw human life with keen and penetrating, yet just and kindly eyes, and was glad to find himself a part of it. In the perfect poise and simplicity of his style and thought, said Professor Smith, Martial outdid, perhaps, even Horace himself, as an exponent of the principle *nil nimis*.

MABEL C. HAWES, *Secretary-Treasurer*.

THE CLASSICAL ASSOCIATION OF SOUTHERN CALIFORNIA

The Classical Association of Southern California met on April 15. A discussion of Some Outstanding Points of the Latin Situation brought out the thought that in Southern California the main problem is not so much to increase the number of students beginning Latin as to keep students more than two years. The solution lay, it was agreed, in bringing the work of the first two years into closer touch with every day life. A plan to affiliate the Classical Associations of the Pacific States was heartily endorsed. A movement was also set on foot to establish a central supply bureau for the lending or rental of illustrative and supplementary material to classical teachers of Southern California.

Missing or torn numbers of Volume 9 of THE CLASSICAL WEEKLY will be supplied, so far as is possible, to all members and subscribers who send one cent postage for each number desired.

It is taken for granted that members and subscribers will desire complete sets of THE CLASSICAL WEEKLY. As the years pass, it will be more and more difficult to supply these back volumes, and the price will no doubt be raised.

At present, back volumes can be obtained at \$1.00 per volume. Single numbers of Volumes 1-8 (and single numbers of Volume 9 to others than members and subscribers) cost 10 cents each.